THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY MORNING—ASHBEL SMITH AND JOSEPH W. HAMPTON—EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

Number 29, *of Volume* 16: | SALISBURY, NORTH-CAROLINA, DECEMBER 19, 1835. | Number from beginning 811.

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE,

Delivered to both Houses, at the opening of the first Session of the Twenty-fourth Congress, on the 8th of December, 1835.

Fellow-Citizens of the Senate and House of Representatives:

In the discharge of my official duty, the task again devoles upon me of communicating with a new Congress. The reflection that the representation of the Union has been recently renewed, and that the constitutional term of its service will expire with my own, heightens the solicitude with which I shall attempt to lay before it the state of our national concerns, and the devout hope which I cherish that its labors to improve them may be crowned with success.

You are assembled at a period of profound interest to the American patriot. The unexampled growth and prosperity of our country, having given us a rank in the scale of nations which removes all apprehension of danger to our integrity and independence from external foes, the career of freedom is before us, with an earnest from the past, that, if true to ourselves, there can be no formidable obstacle in the future, to its peaceful and uninterrupted pursuit. Yet, in proportion to the disappearance of those apprehensions which attended our weakness, at once contrasted with the power of some of the states of the old world, should we now be solicitous as to those which belong to the conviction, that it is to our own conduct we must look for the preservation of those causes, on which depend the excellence and the duration of our happy system of Government.

In the example of other systems, founded on the will of the people, we trace to internal dissension the influences which have so often blasted the hopes of the friends of freedom. The social elements, which were strong and successful when united against external danger, failed in the more difficult task of properly adjusting their own internal organization, and thus gave way the great principle of self-government. Let us trust that this admonition will never be forgotten by the Government or the People of the United States; and that the testimony which our experience thus far holds out to the great human family of the practicability and the blessings of free government will be confirmed in all time to come.

We have but to look at the state of our agriculture, manufactures, and commerce, and the unexampled increase of our population, to feel the magnitude of the trust committed to us. Never, in any former period of our history, have we had greater reason than we now have, to be thankful to Divine Providence for the blessings of health and general prosperity. Every branch of labor we see crowned with most abundant rewards: in every element of national resources and wealth, and of individual comfort, we witness the most rapid and solid improvements. With no interruptions to this pleasing prospect at home, which will not yield to the spirit of harmony and good will that so strikingly pervades the mass of the people in every quarter, amidst all the diversity of interest and pursuits to which they are attached: and with no cause of solicitude in regard to our external affairs, which will not, it is hoped, disappear before the principle of simple justice and the forbearance that mark our intercourse with foreign Powers—we have every reason to feel proud of our beloved country.

The general state of our Foreign Relations has not materially changed since my last annual message.

In the settlement of the question of the North-eastern boundary, little progress has been made,—Great Britain has declined acceding to the proposition of the United States, presented in accordance with the resolution of the Senate, unless certain preliminary conditions were admitted which I deemed incompatible with a satisfactory and rightful adjustment of the controversy. Waiting for some distinct proposal from the Government of Great Britain, which has been invited, I can only repeat the expression of my confidence, that with the strong mutual disposition which I believe exists, to make a just arrangement, this perplexing question can be settled with a due regard to the well-founded pretensions and pacific policy of all the parties to it. Events are frequently occurring on the Northeastern frontier, of a character to impress upon all the necessity of a speedy and definitive termination of the dispute. This consideration, added to the desire common to both, to relieve the liberal and friendly relations so happily existing between the two countries from all embarrassment, will, no doubt, have its just influence upon both.

Our diplomatic intercourse with Portugal has been renewed, and it is expected that the claims of our citizens, partially paid, will be fully satisfied as soon as the condition of the Queen's Government will permit the proper attention to the subject of them. That Government has, I am happy to inform you, manifested a determination to act upon the liberal principles which have marked our commercial policy; the happiest effects upon the future trade between the United States and Portugal, are anticipated, from it, and the time is not thought to be remote when a system of perfect reciprocity will be established.

The instalments due under the Convention with the King of the Two Sicilies, have been paid with that scrupulous fidelity by which his whole conduct has been characterised, and the hope is indulged, that the adjustment of the vexed question of our claims will be followed by a more extended and mutually beneficial intercourse between the two countries.

The internal contest still continues in Spain.—Distinguished as this struggle has unhappily been, by incidents of the most sanguinary character, the obligations of the late treaty of indemnification with us, have been, nevertheless, faithfully executed by the Spanish Government.

No provision having been made at the last session of Congress for the ascertainment of the claims to be paid, and the apportionment of the funds, under the convention made with Spain, I invite your early attention to the subject. The public evidences of the debt have, according to the terms of the convention, and in the forms prescribed by it, been placed in the possession of the United States, and the interest, as it fell due, has been regularly paid upon them. Our commercial intercouse with Cuba stands as regulated by the act of Congress. No recent information has been received as to the disposition of the Government of Madrid on this subject, and the lamented death of our recently appointed Minister, on his way to Spain, with the pressure of their affairs at home, render it scarcely probable that any change is to be looked for during the coming year. Further portions of the Florida archives have been sent to the Unietd States, although the death of one of the Commissioners, at a critical moment, embarrassed the progress of the delivery of them. The higher officers of the local Government have recently shown an anxious desire, in compliance with the orders from the parent Government, to facilitate the selection and delivery of all we have a right to claim.

Negotiations have been opened at Madrid, for the establishment of a lasting peace between Spain and such of the Spanish American Governments of this hemisphere, as have availed themselves of the intimation given to all of them, of the disposition of Spain to treat upon the basis of their entire independence. It is to be regretted, that simultaneous appointments, by all, of ministers to negotiate with Spain, had not been made; the negotiation itself would have been simplified, and this long-standing dispute, spreading over a large portion of the world, would have been brought to a more speedy conclusion.

Our political and commercial relations with Austria, Prussia, Sweden, and Denmark, stand on the usual favorable bases. One of the articles of our treaty with Russia, in relation to the trade on the Northwest coast of America, having expired, instructions have been given to our Minister at St. Petersburg to negotiate a renewal of it. The long and unbroken amity between the two Governments gives every reason for supposing the article will be renewed, if stronger motives do not exist to prevent it than, with our view of the subject, can be anticipated here.

I ask your attention to the Message of my predecessor at the opening of the second session of the nineteenth Congress, relative to our commercial intercourse with Holland, and to the documents connected with that subject, communicated to the Ho. of Representatives on the 10th of January, 1825, and 18th January, 1827. Coinciding in the opinion of my predecessor, that Holland is not, under the regulations of her present system, entitled to have her vessels and their cargoes received into the United States on the footing of American vessels and cargoes, as regards duties of tonnage and impost, a respect for his reference of it to the Legislature, has alone prevented me from acting on the subject. I should still have waited, without comment, for the action of Congress, but recently a claim has been made by Belgian subjects for admission into our ports for their ships and cargoes, on the same feeting as American, with the allegation we could not dispute, that our vessels received in their ports the identical treatment shown to them in the ports of Holland, upon whose vessels no discrimination is made in the ports of the U. States. Giving the same privileges, the Belgians expected the same benefits—benefits that were enjoyed, in fact, when Belgium and Holland were under one government. Satisfied with the justness of their pretensions to be placed on the same footing with Holland, I could not, nevertheless, without disregard to the principle of our laws, admit their claim to be treated as Americans; and at the same time a respect for Congress, to whom the subject had long since been referred, has prevented me from producing a just equality, by taking from the vessels of Holland privileges conditionally granted by acts of Congress, although the condition upon which the grant was made, has, in my judgement, failed since 1822. I recommend, therefore, a review of the act of 1824, and such a modification of it as will produce equality, on such terms as Congress shall think best comports with our settled policy, and the the obligations of justice to two friendly Powers.

With the Sublime Porte, and all the Governments on the coast of Barbary, our relations continue to be friendly. The proper steps have been taken to renew our treaty with Morocco.

The Argentine Republic has again promised to send, within the current year, a Minister to the U. States.

A Convention with Mexico for extending the time for the appointment of Commissioners to run the boundary line has been concluded, and will be submitted to the Senate. Recent veents in that country have awakened the liveliest solicitude in the United Stutes. Aware of the strong temptations existing, and powerful inducements held out to the people of the United States to mingle in the dissensions of our immediate neighbors, instructions have been given to the District Attorneys of the United States, where indications warranted it, to prosecute, without respect to persons, all who might attempt to violate the obligations of our neutrality: while at the same time it has been thought necessary to apprize the Government of Mexico, that we should require the integrity of our territory to be scrupulously respected by both parties.

From our diplomatic agents in Brazil, Chili, Peru, Central America, Venezuela, and New Granada, constant assurances are received of the continued good understanding with the Governments to which they are severally accredited. With those Governments upon which our citizens have valid and accumulating claims, scarcely an advance towards the settlement of them is made, owing mainly to their distracted state, or to the pressure of imperative domestic questions. Our patience has been, and will probably be, still further severely tried; but our fellow-citizens whose interests are involved, may confide in the determination of the Government to obtain for them, eventually, ample retribution.

Unfortunately many of the nations of this hemisphere are still self-tormented by domestic dissensions. Revolution succeeds revolution, injuries are committed on foreigners engaged in lawful pursuits, much time elapses before a Government sufficiently stable is erected to justify expectations of redress—Ministers are sent and received, and before the discussions of past injuries are fairly begun, new trouarise; but too frequently new injuries are added to the old, to be discussed together, with the existing Government, after it has proved its ability to sustain the assaults made upon it, or with its successor, if overthrown. If this unhappy condition of things shall continue much longer, other nations will be under the painful necessity of deciding whether justice to their suffering citizens does not require a prompt redress of injuries by their own power—without waiting for the establishment of a Government competent and enduring enough to discuss and to make satisfaction for them.

Since the last session of Congress, the validity of our claims upon France, as liquidated by the treaty of 1831, has been acknowledged by both branches of her Legislature, and the money has been appropriated for their discharge; but the paymet is, I regret to inform you, still withheld.

A brief recapitulation of the most important incidents in this protracted controversy, will show how utterly untenable are the grounds upon which this course is attempted to be justified.

On entering upon the duties of my station, I found the United States an unsuccessful applicant to the justice of France, for the satisfaction of claims, the validity of which was never questionable, and has now been most solemnly admitted by France herself. The antiquity of these claims, their high justice, and the aggravating circumstances out of which they arose, are too familiar to the American People to require description. It is sufficient to say, that, for a period of ten or upwards years, our commerce was, with but little interruption, the subject of constant aggressions on the part of France—aggressions, the ordinary features of which wre condemnations of vessels and cargoes under arbitrary decrees, adopted in contravention, as well of the laws of nations, as of treaty stipulations; burnings on the high seas, and seizures and confiscations, under special imperial rescripts, in the ports of other nations occupied by the armies, or under the control of France. Such, it is now conceded, is the character of the wrongs we suffered—wrongs, in many cases, so flagrant, that even their authors never denied our right to reparation. Of the extent of these injuries, some conception may be formed from the fact, that after the burning of a large amount at sea, and the necessary deterioration, in other cases, by long detention, the American property so seized and sacrificed at forced sales, excluding what was adjudged to privateers, before or without condemnation, brought into the French Treasury upwards of twenty-four millions of francs, besides large custom-house duties.

The subject had already been an affair of twenty years' uninterrupted negociation, except for a short time, when France was overwhelmed by the military power of united Europe. During this period, whilst other nations were extorting from her payment of their claims at the point of the bayonet, the United States intermitted their demand for justice, out of respect to the oppressed condition of a gallant people, to whom they felt under obligations for fraternal assistance in their own days of suffering and peril. The bad effects of these protracted and unavailing discussions, as well upon our relations with France as upon our national honor, were obvious; and the line of duty to my mind was equally so. This was, either to insist upon the adjustment of our claims within a reasonable period, or to abandon them altogether. I could not doubt that, by this course, the interests and honor of the countries would be best consulted. Instructions were therefore given in this spirit, to the Minister who was sent out, once more to demand reparation. Upon the meeting of Congress, in December, 1829, I felt it my duty to speak of these claims, and the delays of France, in terms calculated to call the serious attention of both countries to the subject.—The then French Ministry took exception to the Message on the ground of its containing a menace, under which it was not agreeable for the French Government to negociate. The American Minister, of his own accord, refuted the construction which was attempted to be put upon the Message, and, at the same time, called to the recollection of the French Ministry, that the President's Message was a communication addressed, not to foreign Governments, but to the Congress of the U. States, in which it was enjoined upon him, by the Constitution, to lay before that body information of the state of the Union, comprehending its foreign as well as its domestic relations; and that if, in the discharge of this duty, he felt it incumbent upon him to summon the attention of Congress, in due time, to what might be the possible consequences of existing difficulties with any foreign Government, he might fairly be supposed to do so under a sense of what was due from him in a frank communication with another branch of his own government, and not from any intention of holding a menace over a foreign Power. The views taken by him received my approbation; the French Government was satisfied, and the negociation was continued.—It terminated in the Treaty of July 4, 1831, recognizing the justice of our claims, in part, and promising payment to the amount of twenty-five millions of francs, in six annual instalments.

The ratifications of this treaty were exchanged at Washington, on the 2nd of February, 1832, and in five days thereafter it was laid before Congress, who immediately passed the acts necessary, on our part, to secure to France the commercial advantages conceded to her in the compact. The Treaty had previously been solemnly ratified by the King of the French, in terms which are certainly not mere matters of form, and of which the translation is as follows:—"We approving the above Convention, in all and each of the dispositions which are contained in it, do declare, by ourselves, as well as by our heirs and successors, that it is accepted, approved, ratified, and confirmed; and by these presents, signed by our hand, we do accept, approve, ratify, and confirm it; promising, on the faith and word of a King, to observe it, and to cause it to be observed inviolably, without ever contravening it, or suffering it to be contravened, directly or indirectly, for any cause, or under any pretence whatsoever."

Official information of the exchange of ratifications in the United States reached Paris whilst the Chambers were in session. The extraordinary, and to us, injurious delays of the French Government, in their action upon the subject of its fulfilment, have been heretofore stated to Congress, and I have no disposition to enlarge upon them here. It is sufficient to observe that the then pending session was allowed to expire without even an effort to obtain the necessary approprintions; that the two succeeding ones were also suffered to pass away without any thing like a serious attempt to obtain a decision upon the subject; and that it was not until the fourth session, almost three years after the conclusion of the treaty, and more than two years after the exchange of ratifications, that the bill for the execution of the treaty was pressed to a vote and rejected.

In the meantime, the Government of the United States having full confidence that a treaty entered into and so solemnly ratified by the French King, would be executed in good faith, and not doubting that provision would be made for the payment of the first instalment, which was to become due on the second day of February, 1333, negotiated a draft for the amount through the Bank of the United States. When this draft was presented by the holder, with the credentials required by the treaty to authorize him to receive the money, the Government of France allowed it to be protested. In addition to the injury in the non-payment of the money by France, conformably to her engagement, the United States were exposed to a heavy claim on the part of the Bank, under pretence of damages, in satisfaction of which said institution seized upon, and still retains, an equal amount of the public moneys. Congress was in session when the decision of the Chambers reached Washington, and an immediate communication of this apparently final decision of France not to fulfil the stipulations of the treaty, was the course naturally to be expected from the President. The deep tone of dissatisfaction which pervaded the public mind, and the correspondent excitement produced in Congress by only a general knowledge of the result, rendered it more than probable that a resort to immediate measures of redress would be the consequence of calling the attention of that body to the subject. Sincerely desirious of preserving the pacific relations which had so long existed between the two countries, I was anxious to avoid this course if I could be satisfied that by doing so neither the interest nor the honor of my country would be compromitted.—Without the fullest assurances upon that point, I could not hope to acquit myself of the responsibility to be incurred, in suffering Congress to adjourn without laying the subject before them. Those received by me were believed to be of that character.

That the feelings produced in the United States by the news of the rejection of the appropriation would be such as I have described them to have been, was foreseen by the French Government, and prompt measures were taken by it to prevent the consequences. The King, in person, expressed through our Minister at Paris his profound regret at the decision of the Chambers, and promised to send, forthwith, a national ship with despatches to his Minister here, authorizing him to give such assurances as would satisfy the Government and People of the United States that the treaty would yet be faithfully executed by France. The national ship arrived, and the Minister received his instructions. Claiming to act under the authority derived from them, he gave to this Government in the name of his, the most solemn assurances, that, as soon after the new elections as the charter would permit, the French Chambers would be convened, and the attempt to procure the necessary appropriations renewed; that all the constitutional powers of the King and his Ministers should be put in requisition to accomplish the object; and he was understood and so expressly informed by this Government at the time, to engage that the question should be pressed to a decision at a period sufficiently early to permit information of the result to be communicated to Congress at the commencement of their next session. Relying upon these assurances, I incurred the responsibility, great as I regarded it to be, of suffering Congress to separate without communicating with them upon the subject.

The expectations justly founded upon the promises thus solemnly made to this Government by that of France, were not realized. The French Chambers met on the 31st of July, 1834, soon after the election; and although our Minister in Paris urged the French Ministry to bring the subject before them, they declined doing so. He next insisted that the Chambers, if prorogued without acting on the subject, should be re-assembled at a period so early that their action on the treaty might be known in Washington prior to the meeting of Congress. This reasonable request was not only declined, but the Chambers were prorogued to the 29th of December, a day so late, that their decision, however urgently pressed, could not, in all probability, be obtained in time to reach Washington before the necessary adjournment of Congress by the Constitution. The reasons given by the Ministry for refusing to convoke the Chambers at an early period, were afterwards shown not to be insuperable, by their actual convocation on the 1st of December, under a special call, for domestic purposes—which fact, however, did not become known to this Government until after the commencement of the last session of Congress.

Thus disappointed in our just expectations, it became my imperative duty to consult with Congress in regard to the expediency of a resort to retaliatory measures, in case the stipulations of the treaty should not be speedily complied with; and to recommend such as in my judgment, the occasion called for. To this end, an unreserved communication of the case, in all its aspects, became indispensable. To have shrunk, in making it, from saying all that was necessary to its correct understanding, and that the truth would justify, for fear of giving offence to others, would have been unworthy of us. To have gone, on the other hand, a single step further, for the purpose of wounding the pride of a Government and people with whom we had so many motives for cultivating relations of amity and reciprocal advantage, would have been unwise and improper. Admonished by the past of the difficulty of making even the simplest statement of our wrongs, without disturbing the sensibilities of those who had, by their position, become responsible for their redress, and earnestly desirous of preventing further obstacles from that source, I went out of my way to preclude a construction of the message, by which the recommepdation that was made to Congress might be regarded as a menace to France, in not only disavowing such a design, but in declaring that her pride and her power were too well known to expect any thing from her fears. The message did not reach Paris until more than a month after the Chambers had been in session; and such was the insensibility of the Ministry to our rightful claims and just expectations, that our Minister had been informed that the matter, when introduced, would not be pressed as a cabinet measure.

Although the message was not officially communicated to the French Government, and notwithstanding the declaration to the contrary which it contained, the French Ministry decided to consider the conditional recommendation of reprisals, a menace and an insult, which the honor of the nation made it incumbent on them to resent. The measures resorted to by them to evince their sense of the supposed indignity, were, the immediate recall of their minister at Washington, the offer of passports to the American Minister at Paris, and a public notice to the Legislative Chambers, that all diplomatic intercourse with the United States had been suspended.

Having, in this manner, vindicated the dignity of France, they next proceeded to illustrate her justice. To this end a bill was immediately introduced into the Chamber of Deputies, proposing to make the appropriations necessary to carry into effect the treaty. As this bill subsequently passed into a law, the provisions of which now constitute the main subject of difficulty between the two nations, it becomes my duty, in order to place the subject before you in a clear light, to trace the history of its passage, and to refer, with some particularity, to the proceedings and discussions in regard to it. The Minister of Finance, in his opening speech, alluded to the measures which had been adopted to resent the supposed indignity, and recommended the execution of the treaty as a measure required by the honor and justice of France. He, as the organ of the Ministry, declared the message, so long as it had not received the sanction of Congress, a mere expression of the personal opinion of the President, for which neither the Government nor People of the United States were responsible, and that an engagement had been entered into, for the fulfilment of which the honor of France was pledged. Entertaining these views, the single condition which the French Ministry proposed to annex to the payment of the money was, that it should not be made until it was ascertained that the Government of the United States had done nothing to injure the interests of France; or, in other words, that no steps had been authorized by Congress of a hostile character towards France.

What the disposition or action of Congress might be, was then unknown to the French Cabinet. But, on the 14th of January, the Senate resolved that it was, at that time, inexpedient to adopt any legislative measures in regard to the state of affairs between the United States and France, and no action on the subject had occurred in the House of Representatives. These facts were known in Paris prior to the 28th of March, 1835, when the committee, to whom the bill of indemnification had been referred, reported it to the Chamber of Deputies. That committee substantially re-echoed the sentiments of the Ministry, declared that Congress had set aside the proposition of the President, and recommended the passage of the bill without any other restrictions than that originally proposed. Thus it was known to the French Ministry and Chambers, that if the position assumed by them, and which had been so frequently and solemnly announced as the only one compatible with the honor of France, was maintained, and the bill passed as originally proposed, the money would be paid, and there would be an end of this unfortunate controversy.

But this cheering prospect was soon destroyed by an amendment introduced into the bill at the moment of its passage, providing that the money should not be paid until the French Government had received satisfactory explanations of the President's message, of the 2d December, 1834; and what is still more extraordinary, the President of the Council of Ministers adopted this amendment, and consented to its incorporation in the bill. In regard to a supposed insult which had been formally resented by the recall of their Minister, and the offer of passports to ours, they now, for the first time, proposed to ask explanations. Sentiments and propositions, which they had declared could not justly be imputed to the Government or People of the United States, are set up as obstacles to the performance of an act of conceded justice to that Government and people. They had declared that the honor of France required the fulfilment of the engagement into which the King had entered, unless Congress adopted the recommendations of the message. They ascertained that Congress did not adopt them, and yet that fulfilment is refused, unless they first obtain from the President explanations of an opinion characterized by themselves as personal and inoperative.

The conception that it was my intention to menace or insult the Government of France, is as un-

founded, as the attempt to extort from the fears of that nation what her sense of justice may deny, would be vain and ridiculous. But the constitution of the United States imposes on the President the duty of laying before Congress the condition of the country, in its foreign and domestic relations, and of recommending such measures as may, in his opinion, be required by its interests. From the performance of this duty he cannot be deterred by the fear of wounding the sensibilities of the people or Government of whom it may become necessary to speak; and the American people are incapable of submitting to an interference, by any Government on earth, however powerful, with the free performance of the domestic duties which the constitution has imposed on their public functionaries.—The discussions which intervene between the several departments of our Government belong to ourselves; and, for any thing said in them, our public servants are only responsible to their own constituents, and to each other. If, in the course of their consultations, facts are erroneously stated, or unjust deductions are made, they require no other inducement to correct them, however informed of their error, than their love of justice, and what is due to their own character; but they can never submit to be interrogated upon the subject, as a matter of right, by a foreign Power. When our discussions terminate in acts, our responsibility to foreign Powers commences, not as individuals but as a nation.—The principle which calls in question the President for the language of his message, would equally justify a foreign Power in demanding explanation of the language used in the report of a committee, or by a member in debate.

This is not the first time that the Government of France has taken exceptions to the messages of American Presidents. President Washington, and the first President Adams, in the performance of their duties to the American People, fell under the animadversions of the French Directory. The objection taken by the Ministry of Charles X, and removed by the explanations made by our Minister upon the spot, has already been adverted to. When it was understood that the Ministry of the present King took exception to my message of last year, putting a construction upon it which was disavowed on its face, our late Minister at Paris, in answer to the note which first announced a dissatisfaction with the language used in the message, made a communication to the French Government, under date of the 29th of January, 1835, calculated to remove all impressions which an unreasonable susceptibility had created. He repeated, and called the attention of the French Government to, the disavowal contained in the message itself, or any intention to intimidate by menace—he truly declared that it contained, and was intended to contain, no charge of ill-faith against the King of the French, and properly distinguished between the right to complain in unexceptionable terms, of the omission to execute an agreement, and an accusation of bad motives in withholding such execution—and demonstrated, that the necessary use of that right ought not to be considered as an offensive imputation. Although this communication was made without instructions, and entirely on the Minister's own responsibility, yet it was afterwards made the act of this Government by my full approbation, and that approbation was officially made known, on the 25th of April, 1835, to the French Government. It, however, failed to have any effect. The law, after this friendly explanation, passed with the obnoxious amendment, supported by the King's Ministers, and was finally approved by the King.

The People of the United States are justly attached to a pacific system in their intercourse with foreign nations. It is proper, therefore, that they should know whether their Government has adhered to it. In the present instance, it has been carried to the utmost extent that was consistent with a becoming self-respect. The note of the 29th of January, to which I have before alluded, was not the only one which our Minister took upon himself the responsibility of presenting, on the same subject, and in the same spirit. Finding that it was intended to make the payment of a just debt dependent upon the performance of a condition which he knew could never be complied with, he thought it a duty to make another attempt to convince the French Government, that whilst self-respect, and a regard to the dignity of other nations would always prevent us from using any language that ought to give offence, yet we could never admit a right in any foreign Government to ask explanations of, or to interfere in any manner in, the communications which one branch of our public councils made with another: that in the present case, no such language had been used, and that this had in a former note been fully and voluntarily stated, before it was contemplated to make the explanation a condition: and that there might be no misapprehension, he stated the terms used in that note, and he officially informed them that it had been approved by the President; and that, therefore, every explanation which could reasonably be asked, or honorably given, had been already made—that the contemplated measure had been anticipated by a voluntary and friendly declaration, and was therefore not only useless, but might be deemed offensive, and certainly would not be complied with, if annexed as a condition.

When this latter communication, to which I specially invite the attention of Congress, was laid before me, I entertained the hope that the means it was obviously intended to afford, of an honorable and speedy adjustment of the difficulties between the two nations, would have been accepted, and I therefore did not hesitate to give it my sanction and full approbation. This was due to the Minister who had made himself responsible for the act; and it was published to the people of the United States, and is now laid before their representatives, to show how far their Executive has gone in its endeavors to restore a good understanding between the two countries. It would have been, at any time, recommended to the Government of France, had it been officially requested.

The French Government having received all the explanations which honor and principle permitted, and which could in reason be asked, it was hoped it would no longer hesitate to pay the instalments now due. The agent authorized to receive the money, was instructed to inform the French Minister of his readiness to do so. In reply to this notice, he was told that the money could not then be paid, because the formalities required by the act of the Chambers had not been arranged.

Not having received any official communication of the intentions of the French Government, and anxious to bring, as far as practicable, this unpleasant affair to a close before the meeting of Congress, that you might have the whole subject before you, I caused our charge d'Affaires at Paris to be instructed to ask for the final determination of the French Government; and in the event of their refusal to pay the instalments now due, without further explanations, to return to the United States.

The result of this last application has not yet reached us, but is daily expected. That it may be favorable, is my sincere wish. France having now, through all the branches of her Government, acknowledged the validity of our claims, and the obligation of the treaty of 1831; and there really existing no adequate cause for further delay, will, at length, it may be hoped, adopt the course which the interests of both nations, not less than the principles of justice, so imperiously require. The treaty being once executed on her part, little will remain to disturb the friendly relations of the two countries; nothing, indeed, which will not yield to the suggestions of a pacific and enlightened policy, and to the influence of that mutual good will and of those generous recollections, which we may confidently expect will then be revived in all their ancient force. In any event, however, the principle involved in the new aspect which has been given to the controversy, is so vitally important to the independent administration of the Government, that it can neither be surrendered nor compromitted, without national degradation. I hope it is unnecessary for me to say, that such a sacrifice will not be made through any agency of mine. The honor of my country shall never be stained by an apology from me, for the statement of truth and the performance of duty; nor can I give any explanation of my official acts, except such as is due to integrity and justice, and consistent with the principles on which our institutions have been framed. This determination will, I am confident, be approved by my constituents. I have, indeed, studied their character to but little purpose, if the sum of twenty-five millions of francs will have the weight of a feather, in the estimation of what appertains to their national independence; and if, unhappily, a different impression should at any time obtain in any quarter, they will, I am sure, rally round the Government of their choice with alacrity and unanimity, and silence forever the degrading imputation.

Having thus frankly presented to you the circumstances which, since the last session of Congress, have occurred in this interesting and important matter, with the views of the Executive in regard to them, it is at this time only necessary to add, that whenever the advices, now daily expected from our Charge d'Affaires, shall have been received, they will be made the subject of a special communication.

The condition of the Public Finances was never more flattering than at the present period.

Since my last annual communication, all the remains of the Public Debt have been redeemed, or money has been placed in deposite for this purpose, whenever the creditors choose to receive it. All the other pecuniary engagements of the Government have been honorably and promptly fulfilled, and there will be a balance in the Treasury, at the close of the present year, of about nineteen millions of dollars. It is believed, that after meeting all outstanding and unexpended appropriations, there will remain near eleven millions to be applied to any new objects which Congress may designate, or to the more rapid execution of the works already in progress. In aid of these objects, and to satisfy the current expenditures of the ensuing year, it is estimated that there will be received, from various sources, twenty millions more in 1836.

Should Congress make new appropriations, in conformity with the estimates which will be submitted from the proper departments, amounting to about twenty-four millions, still the available surplus at the close of the next year, after deducting all unexpended appropriations, will probably be not less than six millions. This sum can, in my judgment, be now usefully applied to proposed improvements in our Navy Yards, and to new national works, which are not enumerated in the present estimates, or to the more rapid completion of those already begun. Either would be constitutional and useful, and would render unnecessary any attempt, in our present peculiar condition, to divide the surplus revenue, or to reduce it any faster than will be effected by the existing laws. In any event, as the annual report from the Secretary of the Treasury will enter into details, showing the probability of some decrease in the revenue during the next seven years, and a very considerable deduction in 1842, it is not recommended that Congress should undertake to modify the present tariff, so as to disturb the principles on which the compromise act was passed. Taxation on some of the articles of general consumption, which are not in competition with our own productions, may be, no doubt, so diminished as to lessen, to some extent, the source of this revenue; and the same object can also be assisted by more liberal provisions for the subjects of public defence, which, in the present state of our prosperity and wealth, may be expected to engage your attention. If, however, after satisfying all the demands which can arise from these sources, the unexpended balance in the Treasury should still continue to increase, it would be better to bear with the evil until the great changes contemplated in our tariff laws have occurred, and shall enable us to revise the system with that care and circumspection which are due to so delicate and important a subject.

It is certainly our duty to diminish, as far as we can, the burdens of taxation, and to regard all the restrictions which are imposed on the trade and navigation of our citizens as evils which we shall mitigate whenever we are not prevented by the adverse legislation and policy of foreign nations, or those primary duties which the defence and independence of our country enjoin upon us. That we have accomplished much towards the relief of our citizens, by the changes which have accompanied the payment of the public debt, and the adoption of the present revenue laws, is manifest from the fact, that, compared with 1833, there is a diminution of near twenty-five millions in the last two years, and that our expenditures, independently of those for the public debt, have been reduced near nine millions during the same period. Let us trust, that by the continued observance of economy, and by harmonizing the great interests of agriculture, manufactures, and commerce, much more may be accomplished to diminish the burdens of Government, and to increase still further the enterprise and the patriotic affection of all classes of our citizens, and all the members of our happy Confederacy. As the data which the Secretary of the Treasury will lay before you, in regard to our financial resources, are full and extended, and will afford a safe guide in your future calculations, I think it unnecessary to offer any further observations on that subject here.

Among the evidences of the increasing prosperity of the country, not the least gratifying is that afforded by the receipts from the sales of the public lands, which amount, in the present year to the unexpected sum of $11,000,000. This circumstance attests the rapidity with which agriculture, the first and most important occupation of man, advances, and contributes to the wealth and power of our extended territory. Being still of the opinion that it is our best policy, as far as we can, consistently with the obligations under which those lands were ceded to the United States, to promote their speedy settlement, I beg leave to call the attention of the present Congress to the suggestions I have offered respecting it in my former messages.

The extraordinary receipts from the sales of the public lands invite you to consider what improvements the land system, and particularly the condition of the General Land Office, may require. At the time this institution was organized, near a quarter of a century ago, it would probably have been thought extravagant to anticipate, for this period, such an addition to its business as has been produced by the vast increase of those sales during the past and present years. It may also be observed that, since the year 1812, the land offices and surveying districts have been greatly multiplied, and that numerous legislative enactments, from year to year since that time, have imposed a great amount of new and additional duties upon that office; while the want of a timely application of force, commensurate with the care and labor required, has caused the increasing embarrassment of accumulated arrears in the different branches of the establishment.

These impediments to the expedition of much duty in the General Land Office, induce me to submit to your judgment, whether some modification of the laws relating to its organization, or an organization of a new character, be not called for at the present juncture, to enable the office to accomplish all the ends of its institution with a greater degree of facility and promptitude than experience has proved to be practicable, under existing regulations? The variety of the concerns, and the magnitude and complexity of the details occupying and dividing the attention of the Commissioner, appear to render it difficult, if not impracticable, for that officer, by any possible assiduity, to bestow on all the multifarious subjects, upon which he is called to act, the ready and careful attention due to their respective importance; unless the Legislature shall assist him by a law providing, or enabling him to provide, for a more regular and economical distribution of labor, with the incident responsibility, among those employed under his direction. The mere manual operation of affixing his signature to the vast number of documents issuing from his office, subtracts so largely from the time and attention claimed by the weighty and complicated subjects daily accumulating in that branch of the public service, as to indicate the strong necessity of revising the organic law of the establishment. It will be easy for Congress, hereafter, to proportion the expenditure on account of this branch of the service to its real wants, by abolishing, from time to time, the offices which can be dispensed with.

The extinction of the Public Debt having taken place, there is no longer any use for the offices of Commissioners of Loans and of the Sinking Fund. I recommend, therefore, that they be abolished, and that proper measures be taken for the transfer, to the Treasury Department, of any funds, books, and papers, connected with the operations of those offices; and that the proper power be given to that Department for closing, finally, any portion of their business which may remain to be settled.

It is also incumbent on Congress, in guarding the pecuniary interests of the country, to discontinue, by such a law as was passed in 1812, the receipt of the bills of the Bank of the United States in payment of the public revenue; and to provide for the designation of an agent, whose duty it shall be to take charge of the books and stock of the United States in that institution, and to close all connection with it, after the 3rd of March, 1836, when its charter expires. In making provision in regard to the disposition of this stock, it will be essential to define, clearly and strickly, the duties and powers of the officer charged with that branch of the public service.

It will be seen, from the correspondence which the Secretary of the Treasury will lay before you, that, notwithstanding the large amount of the stock which the United States hold in that institution, no information has yet been communicated which will enable the Government to anticipate when it can receive any dividends, or derive any benefit from it.

Connected with the condition of the finances, and the flourishing state of the country in all its branches of industry, it is pleasing to witness the advantages which have been already derived from the recent laws regulating the value of the gold coinage. These advantages will be more apparent in the course of the next year, when the Branch Mints authorised to be established in North Carolina, Georgia, and Louisiana, shall have gone into operation. Aided, as it is hoped they will be, by further reforms in the banking systems of the States, and by judicious regulations on the part of Congress, in relation to the custody of the public moneys, it may be confidently anticipated that the use of gold and silver, as a circulating medium, will become general in the ordinary transactions, connected with the labor of the country. The great disideratum, in modern times, is an efficient check upon the power of banks, preventing that excessive issue of paper whence arise those fluctuations in the standard of value, which render uncertain the rewards of labor. It was supposed by those who established the Bank of the United States, that from the credit given to it by the custody of the public moneys, and other privileges, and the precautions taken to guard against the evils which the country had suffered in the bankruptcy of many of the State institutions of that period, we should derive from that institution all the securities and benefits of a sound currency, and every good end that was attainable under that provision of the Constitution which authorizes Congress alone to coin money and regulate the value thereof. But it is scarcely necessary now to say that these anticipations have not been realized. After the extensive embarrassment and distress recently produced by the Bank of the United States, from which the country is now recovering, aggravated as they were by pretensions to power which defied the public authority, and which, if acquiesced in by the People, would have changed the whole character of our Government, every candid and intelligent individual must admit that for the great advantages of a sound currency, we must look to a course of legislation radically different from that which created such an institution.

In considering the means of obtaining so important an end, we must set aside all calculations of temporary convenience, and be influenced by those only which are in harmony with the true character and the permanent interests of the Republic. We must recur to first principles, and see what it is that has prevented the legislation of Congress and the States, on the subject of currency, from satisfying the public expectation, and realizing results corresponding to those which have attended the action of our system when truly consistent with the great principle of equality upon which it rests, and with that spirit of forbearance and mutual concession, and generous patriotism, which was originally, and must ever continue to be, the vital element of our Union.

On this subject I am sure that I cannot be mistaken, in ascribing our want of success to the undue countenance which has been afforded to the spirit of monopoly. All the serious dangers which our system has yet encountered, may be traced to the resort to implied powers, and the use of corporations, clothed with privileges, the effect of which is to advance the interests of the few at the expense of the many. We have felt but one class of these dangers exhibited in the contest waged by the Bank of the United States against the Government for the last four years. Happily, they have been obviated for the present by the indignant resistance of the people; but we should recollect that the principle whence they sprung is an ever active one, which will not fail to renew its efforts in the same and in other forms, so long as there is a hope of success, founded either on the inattention of the People, or the treachery of their representatives, to the subtle progress of its influence. The Bank is, in fact, but one of the fruits of a system at war with the genius of all our institutions—a system founded upon a political creed, the fundamental principle of which is a distrust of the popular will as a safe regulator of political power, and whose great ultimate object, and inevitable result, should it prevail, is the consolidation of all power in our system in one central Government. Lavish public disbursements, and corporations with exclusive privileges, would be its substitutes for the original, and, as yet, sound checks and balances of the constitution—the means by whose silent and secret operation a control would be exercised by the few over the political conduct of the many, by first acquiring that control over the labor and earnings of the great body of the People. Wherever this spirit has effected an alliance with political power, tyranny and despotism have been the fruit. If it is ever used for the ends of Government, it has to be incessantly watched, or it corrupts the sources of the public virtue, and agitates the country with questions unfavorable to the harmonious and steady pursuit of its true interests.

We are now to see whether, in the present favorable condition of the country, we cannot take an effectual stand against this spirit of monopoly, and practically prove, in respect to the currency as well as other important interests, that there is no necessity for so extensive a resort to it as that which has been heretofore practised. The experience of another year has confirmed the utter fallacy of the idea that the Bank of the United States was necessary as a fiscal agent of the Government. Without its aid, as such, indeed, in despite of all the embarrassment it was in its power to create, the revenue has been paid with punctuality by our citizens; the business of exchange, both foreign and domestic, has been conducted with convenience; and the circulating medium has been greatly improved.—By the use of the State Banks, which do not derive their charters from the General Government, and are not controlled by its authority, it is ascertained that the moneys of the United States can be collected and disbursed without loss or inconvenience, and that all the wants of the community, in relation to exchange and currency, are supplied as well as they have ever been before. If, under circumstances the most favorable to the steadiness of the money market, it has been found that the considerations on which the Bank of the United States rested its claims to the public favor were imaginary and groundless, it cannot be doubted that the experience of the future will be more decisive against them.

It has been seen, that, without the agency of a great moneyed monopoly, the revenue can be collected, and conveniently and safely applied to all the purposes of the public expenditure. It is also ascertained, that, instead of being necessarily made to promote the evils of an unchecked paper system, the management of the revenue can be made auxiliary to the reform which the Legislatures of several of the States have already commenced in regard to the suppression of small bills; and which has only to be fostered by proper regulations on the part of Congress, to secure a practical return to the extent required for the security of the currency to the constitutional medium. Severed from the Government as political engines, and not susceptible of dangerous extension and combination, the State Banks will not be tempted, nor will they have the power which we have seen exercised, to divert the public funds from the legitimate purposes of the Government. The collection and custody of the revenue being, on the contrary, a source of credit to them, will increase the security which the States provides for a faithful execution of their trusts, by multiplying the scrutinies to which their operations and accounts will be subjected. Thus disposed, as well from interest as the obligations of their charters, it cannot be doubted that such conditions as Congress may see fit to adopt respecting the deposites in these institutions, with a view to the gradual disuse of the small bills, will be cheerfully complied with; and that we shall soon gain, in place of the Bank of the United States, a practical reform in the whole paper system of the country. If, by this policy, we can ultimately witness the suppression of all bank bills below twenty dollars, it is apparent that gold and silver will take their place, and become the principal circulating medium in the common business of the farmers and mechanics of the country. The attainment of such a result will form an era in the history of our country which will be dwelt upon with delight by every true friend of its liberty and independence. It will lighten the great tax which our paper system has so long collected from the earnings of labor, and do more to revive and perpetuate those habits of economy and simplicity which are so congenial to the character of republicans, than all the legislation which has yet been attempted.

To this subject I feel that I cannot too earnestly invite the especial attention of Congress, without the exercise of whose authority, the opportunity to accomplish so much public good must pass unimproved. Deeply impressed with its vital importance, the Executive has taken all the steps within his constitutional power, to guard the public revenue, and defeat the expectation which the Bank of the United States indulged, of renewing and perpetuating its monopoly, on the ground of its necessity as a fiscal agent, and as affording a sounder currency than could be obtained without such an institution. In the performance of this duty, much responsibility was incurred which would have been gladly avoided, if the stake which the public had in the question could have been otherwise preserved. Although clothed with the legal authority, and supported by precedent, I was aware that there was, in the act of the removal of the deposites, a liability to excite that sensitiveness to Executive power which it is the characteristic and the duty of freemen to indulge: but I relied on this feeling, also directed by patriotism and intelligence, to vindicate the conduct which, in the end, would appear to have been called for by the best interests of my country. The apprehensions natural to this feeling, that there may have been a desire, through the instrumentality of that measure, to extend the Executive influence, or that it may have been prompted by motives not sufficiently free from ambition, were not overlooked. Under the operation of our institutions, the public servant who is called on to take a step of high responsibility, should feel in the freedom which gives rise to such apprehensions, his highest security. When unfounded, the attention which they arouse, and the discussions they excite, deprive those who indulge them, of the power to do harm: when just, they but hasten the certainty with which the great body of our citizens never fail to repel an attempt to procure their sanction to any exercise of power inconsistent with the jealous maintenance of their rights. Under such convictions, and entertaining no doubt that my constitutional obligations demanded the steps which were taken in reference to the removal of the deposites, it was impossible for me to be deterred from the path of duty, by a fear that my motives could be misjudged, or that political prejudices could defeat the just consideration of the merits of my conduct. The result has shown how safe is this reliance upon the patriotic temper and enlightened discernment of the People. That measure has now been before them, and has stood the test of all the severe analysis which its general importance, the interests it affected, and the apprehensions it excited were calculated to produce: and it now remains for Congress to consider what legislation has become necessary in consequence.

I need only add to what I have, on former occasions, said on this subject generally, that in the regulations which Congress may prescribe respecting the custody of the public moneys, it is desirable that as little discretion as may be deemed consistent with their safe keeping should be given to the Executive agents. No one can be more deeply impressed than I am with the soundness of the doctrine which restrains and limits, by specific provisions, Executive discretion, as far as it can be done consistently with the preservation of its constitutional character. In respect to the control over the public money, this doctrine is peculiarly applicable, and is in harmony with the great principle which I felt I was sustaining in the controversy with the Bank of the United States; which has resulted in severing, to some extent, a dangerous connection between a moneyed and a political power. The duty of the legislature to define, by clear and positive enactment, the nature and extent of the action which it belongs to the Executive to superintend, springs out of a policy analagous to that which enjoins upon all the branches of the Federal Government an abstinence from the exercise of powers not clearly granted. In such a Government, possessing only limited and specific powers, the spirit of its general administration cannot be wise or just, when it opposes the reference of all doubtful points to the great source of authority, the States and the People; whose number and diversified relations, securing them against the influences and excitements which may mislead their agents, make them the safest depository of power. In its application to the Executive, with reference to the Legislative branch of the Government, the same rule of action should make the President ever anxious to avoid the exercise of any discretionary authority, which can be regulated by Congress. The biases which may operate upon him will not be so likely to extend to the representatives of the People in that body.

In my former messages to Congress I have repeatedly urged the propriety of lessening the discretionary authority lodged in the various departments; but it has produced no effect as yet, except the discontinuance of extra allowances in the Army and Navy, and the substitution of fixed salaries in the latter. It is believed that the same principles could be advantageously applied, in all cases, and would promote the efficiency and economy of the public service, at the same time that greater satisfaction and more equal justice would be secured to the public officers generally.

[TO BE CONCLUDED NEXT WEEK.]

From the Raleigh Register, of Dec. 15.

On Wednesday last, Gen. Samuel F. Patterson was re-elected Public Treasurer for the ensuing year, by nearly an unanimous vote.

Inauguration of Governor Spaight.—This ceremony took place on Thursday last, in the presence of both Houses of the Legislature, and a large number of spectators. Gov. Spaight read an address on the occasion, which we made an unsuccessful effort to obtain for publication, in to-day's paper.

Our University.—We are gratified to learn, from the best authority, that in no period of its past history, has this Institution been more distinguished, than during the past session, for the good order and studiousness and regular attention to business of the youth who compose it—that it has really seemed as if there had been a general consent among them to improve their valuable privileges, and to show in their treatment of their officers and their Collegiate habits, that gentlemanly respect and decorum which might be expected of enlightened academic youth. It is no more than justice to the present administration of the College, to give them the credit of this happy result; to ascribe it, in a great measure, to the kind spirit of friendly counsel which has characterized its discipline, as well as to the increasing refinement and morality of our youth. We have every reason to believe, that our College has peculiar advantages for prosperity, in the quiet and retirement of its location, the exemption of its youth from temptations to idleness and dissipation, and the general moderation and equality of fortune among our citizens, whereby their sons are preserved from ruinous habits of expenditure, and learn to appreciate their education as their chief dependence for a livelihood. While we see Virginia on one side, and South Carolina on the other, cherishing their State Institutions with patriotic pride and maternal fondness, we cannot but think that our character and reputation as a Republic demand of us to do all in our power to

patronize and elevate this our only Collegiate Institution. And now that it is about to have the command of more ample funds, and to start with new strength and *eclat*, by the election of a President of distinguished talents and popularity, we would invoke upon its fortunes the patriotic smiles of the good people of our State, as well as the benedictions and kind auspices of Heaven.

FIAT JUSTITIA RUAT CŒLUM.

THE CAROLINIAN.

SALISBURY:

Saturday Morning, December 19, 1835.

☞ A number of interesting articles have been crowded out, which are now on file, and shall appear as soon as we can make room. Among them the Report of the Committee of the two Houses of the Legislature on so much of the Governor's Message as relates to the incendiary publications; an extract from Gov. Tazewell's (of Virginia,) Message, on the same subject, and an able article in the Southern Literary Journal on Slavery.—Be patient, reader, you shall have them shortly.

Our correspondent "*Rowan*" will please bear with us. His communication shall appear next week.

☞ *Debate on the Land Resolutions.*—The Register, of the 15th instant contains the Speech of Mr. Clingman of Surry, made on introducing his Land Resolutions. This effort of Mr. Clingman, for its marked ability, is spoken of in the highest terms of commendation; and from a hasty glance at it, for we have not had time to read it attentively, we think it quite an able production. We will spread it before our readers with as much speed as possible.

☞ *The President's Message.*—To the exclusion of much other matter, we give the greater part of this document in this week's paper, and shall finish it in our next. Until then we reserve our comments.

STATE LEGISLATURE.

Owing to the extreme length of the President's Message, and our desire to give as much of it as possible in our present no., we are compelled to omit our report of the proceedings of the Legislature; making, however, an Editorial Abstract of the most interesting matters.

In the Senate, the greater part of several days have been spent in discussing, and proposing amendments to a set of Resolutions on the subject of the Public Lands, introduced by Mr. Waugh, without coming to a decision upon them. These Resolutions assert the right of North Carolina to an equal distribution of the proceeds of these Lands, and are nearly the same as those introduced into the Commons by Mr. Clingman, though not so emphatic. The Bill more effectually to suppress the vice of Gaming (the provisions of which are very rigid, and were published in our last,) passed its second reading in the Senate on Saturday last, by a vote of 40 to 20.

In the House of Commons, on the same day, the Land Resolutions of Mr. Clingman coming up for consideration, Mr. Hoke finished his speech commenced on Friday in opposition to them. He was followed by Mr. Waddell in favor. The question being then loudly called for, Mr. Hybart, of Fayetteville, finding that "*the* party" were unable to defeat the Resolutions by fair argument, offered a milk-and-water substitute, by way of *slipping round* them, which was promptly rejected, 81 to 40. The question being then on the adoption of the first Resolution, a division of the Resolution was called for, as containing two distinct propositions; the vote was taken on the first branch of the Resolution, which declares that Congress has no right to give to the new States the land within their respective limits, and decided in the affirmative, 118 to 6. Those who voted in the negative, were Messrs. Thomas Bell, Byrum, Deberry, Jeffreys, Fitzrandolph, and West.

The vote was then taken on the second branch of the first Resolution—that Congress cannot reduce the *minimum* price of these Lands—and decided in the affirmative, 107 to 18. Those who voted in the negative, were Messrs. Byrum, Deberry, Fitzrandolph, L.A.Gwyn, Henry, Hooker, Howerton, Hutchison, Hybart, Jeffreys, Jordan, Kenan, Lee, Pickett, Speller, J. R. Walker, West, and Williamson.

The second Resolution, which declares that, the National Debt now being paid off, the proceeds of the lands ought to be divided, &c., was then adopted, 70 to 54, as follows:

Those who voted in the affirmative, were Messrs. Baker, Bedford, E. S. Bell, Benton, Borland, Brummell, Buie, Byrd, Carson, Chambers, Clarke, Clements, Clingman, Coor, Collins, Cotten, Davenport, Dudley, Erwin, Foreman, Flemming, Frink, Gary, Gorrell, Graham, Guthrie, Hall, Hammond, Harris, N. Harrison, Harper, Hassel, Hope, J. Horton, W. Horton, Hoskins, Howard, Hunt, Jacocks, Jervis, Kelly, King, W. B. Lane, Lilly, Lindsay, Loudermilk, Lyon, Manly, Matthews, Moore, Muse, M'Cleese, M'Pherson, M'Rae, J. H. Perkins, Pickett, Poindexter, Rayner, Rodgers, Rush, Siler, Smallwood, George Smith, Swindell, Taylor, Thomas, Waddell, Walton, Watts, and Witcher.

Those who voted in the negative, were Messrs. Tho. Bell, Braswell, Bryan, Burgess, Byrum, Cansler, Deberry, Dodson, Dunn, Fitzrandolph, J. W. Guinn, L. A. Gwyn, J. Harrison, Hawkins, Hooker, Hybart, Henry, Hester, Hill, Hoke, Howerton, Hutchison, Irion, Jeffreys, Jones, Jordan, Judkins, Kenan, I. W. Lane, Leigh, Moye, J. A. D. M'Neill, Neal, A. Perkins, Pippin, Powell, Riddick, Roebuck, Sanders, Sloan, J. L. Smith, Giles Smith, Speller, Stallings, Stockard, Swanner, Tomlinson, Tuton, J. R. Walker, J. H. Watson, West, Whitley, Williamson, and Wooten.

The question now recurring on the adoption of the last Resolution, which requests the Governor to forward the Resolutions to our Senators and Representatives, it was decided in the affirmative, 81 to 50.

Let the People of North Carolina put a mark upon the men who voted against these Resolutions:—their duty to the State was plain before them, but they have preferred the aggrandizement of party to the interest and welfare of the State—they knew the People's will and did it not; therefore they should "be beaten with many stripes." And let it no longer be said that the Van Buren party in North Carolina are not opposed to the State's having her just and equal portion of the proceeds of the Public Lands: every man to a man who voted against these Resolutions are thorough-going partizans of Van Buren.

On Wednesday, Mr. Polk, from the Joint Select Committee on so much of the Governor's Message as relates to the Incendiary Publications, Reported a Preamble, with the following Resolutions, which were laid upon the table and ordered to be printed.—[Through the politeness of Gen. Polk, and to whom we here make our acknowledgements for the favor, we have received a pamphlet copy of the Report, but have only room now for the Resolutions—the entire report shall appear as soon as practicable.]

Resolved, That we are ready and willing to make a common cause of this subject with the rest of our sister slave-holding States, and hereby invite their co-operation in passing such laws and regulations as may be necessary to suppress and prevent the circulation of any such publications within any of said slave-holding States.

Resolved, That although the Constitution secures to Congress the exclusive jurisdiction over the District ceded by the States to the Federal Government, yet we should deprecate any action on the part of Congress, towards liberating the Slaves of the District, without consent of their owners, as a breach of faith towards those States, by whom the territory was ceded; and will regard such an interference as the first step towards legislative action with regard to their property.

Resolved, That his Excellency the Governor of this State be requested to transmit a copy of these Resolutions to each of our Senators and Representatives in Congress, and to the Executive of each of the States of this Union.

Mr. Polk, also, from the same committee, at the request of the minority of the said committee, submitted the following resolutions, which were also laid upon the table and ordered to be printed.

1. *Resolved*, That North Carolina alone has the right to legislate over the Slaves in her territory, and any attempt to change their condition, whether made by Congress, the Legislatures, or the People of other States, will be regarded as an invasion of our rights.

2. *Resolved*, That we are ready and willing to make, on this subject, a common cause with the rest of our sister slave-holding States, and hereby invite their co-operation in passing such laws and regulations as may be necessary to suppress and prevent the circulation of any incendiary publications within any of the slave-holding States.

3. *Resolved*, That the thanks of this State are due, and the kindest feelings of the citizens thereof are cherished towards their brethren of the North, who have magnanimously sustained the principles of our Federal Government, and recognized and maintained our rights against the fanatics of those States.

4. *Resolved*, That our sister non-slaveholding States are respectfully requested to enact penal laws prohibiting the printing within their respective limits, all such publications as may have a tendency to make our slaves discontented with their present condition, or incite them to insurrection.

5. *Resolved*, That although by the Constitution, all legislative power over the District of Columbia is vested in the Congress of the United States, yet we would deprecate any legislative action on the part of that body towards the liberating the slaves in that District, as a breach of faith towards these States, by whom the territory was originally ceded, and will regard such interference as the first step towards a general emancipation of the slaves of the South.

6. *Resolved*, That the Governor be, and he is hereby requested to forward a copy of this Preamble and Resolutions to each of our Senators and Representatives in Congress, and to the Executive of each of the States of the Union, with a request that the same be submitted to their respective Legislatures.

In the House of Commons on Wednesday the 9th, the bill from the Senate, to make the Yadkin River the dividing line between the counties of Rowan and Davidson, was read the second time.

Mr. Brummel stated the reasons which rendered the passage of the bill desirable, and represented the great inconveniences under which a portion of the people of Rowan now labor from having to cross the River to Court, to muster, &c.

Mr. Walton moved for the indefinite postponement of the bill. He said, the people of Davidson had been for years lopping off pieces of Rowan, and were not yet satisfied. If the present bill succeeded, the county line would be brought within six miles of Salisbury, the seat of justice be entirely thrown out of the centre, and the people thereby greatly dissatisfied. The Poor Houses of the county were situated also on that portion of Rowan sought to be dismembered. In every point of view, the bill was inexpedient, unjust, and impolitic.

Mr. Hoke disliked to interfere in these private matters, but felt impelled by a sense of justice to say a word in opposition to the bill. The effect would be to tax Rowan county with a new set of Poor Houses, which he understood had cost the county about $1,000. The Legislature would not certainly do this.

Mr. Brummell referred to the provisions of the bill to show, that it was contemplated to pay to Rowan county the full value of the land and improvements taken from it; though the buildings, he said, were not worth $25. More than that, Davidson county was willing to take and support such Paupers as belonged to their side of the River.

The motion to postpone was negatived, and the bill passed its second and third readings, and was ordered to be *enrolled*; it is therefore a law.

☞ The following extract is from the letter of a gentleman who is a close observer of passing political events, and in the correctness of whose views we place great confidence. Were the patriotic sentiments which pervade this letter more prevalent in the breasts of all who profess opposition to the President's appointing his successor, their opposition might be more effective.

We take this opportunity to return our most grateful thanks to our correspondent for his kind efforts in our behalf; and assure him that, as "sentinels on the watch-tower of liberty," to guard the sacred trust inviolable and sound the alarm of approaching danger,—to warn and summon the People to rally around the standard of liberty and equal rights, shall, as heretofore, be our unceasing, vigilant, and sleepless endeavor.

Our correspondent may well be alarmed at the vast numbers of that infamous sheet, the *Globe*, which are literally inundating every section of the country with low, vulgar abuse of every distinguished man who dares to act for his country in preference to party, when the President himself stoops from his station to scatter them by thousands, free of expense.

* * * "Our section of the country is stocked with, and about to be contaminated by, the mischievious influence of the "Washington Globe," the Van Buren organ." * * "Without more union and concert of action in our contest for the Presidency, we may just as well "give up the ship;" and those who have forgotten *principles*, through their preference for men, will be to blame for the failure. Cannot the friends of White and Harrison discard, for once, their preferences of men, and meet each other in the following ticket, viz: Hugh L. White for President and William H. Harrison for Vice-President,—or, *vice versa?* If not, I venture to say, we may just as well prepare for the chains of slavery, or, that which is preferable—revolution.

"I awfully fear that freemen, yea, those who have claimed to be consistent advocates of the republican doctrines of Jefferson, are, and will be, gulled into the support of the "heir apparent" through the instrumentality of General Jackson, who I fear is about to prove a Benedict Arnold—a curse to the country.

"May God Almighty avert these dire calamities, and bless and prosper us in the enjoyment of our civil, but more especially, *religious* privileges, is the prayer of your well-wishing friend, ———."

With our correspondent we perfectly agree, that unless greater concert and union shall characterize the action of the opponents of Van Buren, the contest will be vain. With the army of office-holders enlisted in his support, backed by the influence of the official power and patronage of the President, with a host of hireling presses, which daily teem with artfully contrived appeals to the basest passions of the sordid mind, for promoting his elevation, it will require the most perfect unanimity and concert of action, with the wakeful vigilance of men struggling to maintain the last hold in the citadel of liberty, for the enemies of Van Buren to defeat his election.

To the query of our correspondent—whether the supporters of White and Harrison could not unite in forming one ticket of the two for President and Vice President—we cannot give any definite answer. True, the success of our free institutions would thus dictate, and we fain would hope that such an arrangement may be effected as to rally the whole strength of the opposition in a solid phalanx, that corruptionists may be made to quail under the power of the people.

FIRE IN CHERAW!

By the following Extra from the office of the Cheraw Gazette, we learn that a most dreadful Fire occurred in that town on the 9th instant. We truly sympathize with our hitherto prosperous neighbor in this melancholy visitation; by which most of her industrious, enterprizing, and liberal merchants and citizens have become severe sufferers.

From the Cheraw Gazette, Extra, of Dec. 9.—5 P. M.

MOST DESTRUCTIVE FIRE!

Between 12 and 1 o'clock to-day, the house owned by A McKenzie, on the west side of Front street, occupied by J. I. Westervelt as a Drug Store, took fire, and very soon burned down. The fire extended up the same side of the street to Kershaw street, and down to the house occupied by McKenzie and Adams as a Store, and owned by Mr. John Taylor. The wind blowing directly across the street, communicated the fire to the opposite side from the large two-story house occupied by D. & J. Malloy as a store. On the east side of the street, every house on the square between Market and Kershaw streets was burnt down, as was also the store of J. C. Wadsworth, on the north side of Kershaw st. More than half the houses occupied as stores were burnt. Only two dwelling-houses were destroyed. The loss is variously estimated at from $200,000 to $300,000 — Much less than half, perhaps not a fourth, insured. We have not time to particularize the sufferers. The fire originated from the chimney of the Drug store. It was arrested about 4 o'clock.

Owing to the derangement in our Office, caused by the removal of our printing materials, we shall hardly be able to issue a paper at the usual time next week.

☞ *Congress.*—The Van Burenites have a large majority in the House of Representatives. Mr. Polk, of Tennessee, was elected speaker over Mr. Bell, from the same State, by a vote of 132 to 84. Scattering and blank 9. The pampered editors of the Globe were elected Public Printers. The vote stood—For Blair & Rives, (of the Globe,) 133; Gales & Seaton, (of the Intelligencer,) 59; Duff Green, (of the Telegraph,) 2; Bradford & Learned, (of the Sun,) 26.

☞ We have received a Prospectus for publishing a weekly paper in Rutherfordton, N. C., to be edited by JOHN GRAY BYNUM, Esq., and called the Carolina Gazette. Mr. Bynum avows his intention to support Judge White for the Presidency, in preference to Van Buren; and from our personal acquaintance with the Editor, we hail the appearance of the Carolina Gazette as a valuable accession to the Whig cause in North Carolina.

We have hitherto neglected to notice the Prospectus of the Lincolnton News, to be published by Messrs. ZEVELY & WEST, in Lincolnton, N. C. The News will be State Rights and anti-Caucus. Success.

Virginia.—The Legislature of Virginia assembled on the 7th inst. In the Senate, Stafford Parker was elected speaker, without opposition; and in the House, Linn Banks was re-elected, also without opposition. Thos. Ritchie, of the Enquirer, was elected Public Printer. All Van Buren officers.

The Markets.—There has been no material change in the markets since last published. At Camden, Cotton is on the decline, and a great deal coming in.—Quotations at 13 to 14¼. Columbia, market depressed. Prices the same as at Camden. Charleston prices 16⅛ to 16¼.

Mississippi Elections.—Returns from all but six counties give a majority for Lynch, for Governor, of 380. Dickson, (White,) and Claiborne, (Van Buren,) are elected to Congress. Two thirds of the Legislature are decidedly White.

Fruits of Abolitionism.—The northern people themselves are beginning to experience some of the golden fruits of the labors of the Abolitionists. Recently, in Salem Mass., some young white ladies were standing conversing at the corner of a public street, when a *negress*, passing on the opposite side, and seeing them unprotected, came over and rudely assaulted one of the ladies without any cause whatever. To avoid any *further interruption*, the ladies passed to the opposite side of the street; the negress, however, followed them, and actually commenced beating one of them, until her blows were *restrained* by a *gallant* white man, who had been witnessing the whole scene from his shop door. The negress was then taken to the police office, bound over to court, gave security for her appearance, and was again set at liberty; while the young lady whom she had assaulted and beat was unable to get out of her bed for weeks. The wretch of a white man, who *restrained* her blows instead of levelling her to the ground, and he who went security for her appearance at court, ought both to be horse-whipped for their consummate meanness.

☞ *Death of Members of Congress.*—The Hon. Nathan Smith, one of the Senators in Congress from Connecticut, died very suddenly in Washington City, on Sunday morning the 6th inst. The following are the remarks of Mr. Tomlinson, his colleague, announcing the sad event to the Senate:

MR. PRESIDENT: It has become my painful duty to announce to the Senate the death of the Hon. Nathan Smith, late a Senator from the State of Connecticut.

Arriving in this City, apparently in the full possession and exercise of all his powers, my colleague and friend interchanged the kind salutations appropriate to the occasion, with the cordiality and frankness and vivacity which characterised his social intercourse, and secured the attachment and confidence of those with whom he was intimately associated. He retired to rest on Saturday evening, as far as was observed, in the enjoyment of his accustomed health and spirits. Feeling indisposed, he rose from his bed and obtained the advice of a medical friend, who subsequently left his apartment without the slightest apprehensions of a fatal result.—In a short time his altered appearance caused alarm, and his friend was again called. On his return, the heart had ceased to beat, and he expired in his chair, on Sunday morning about half past one o'clock, without a struggle or a groan. Thus unexpectedly and awfully was our late associate and friend summoned from a state of probation and trial into the presence of the Divine Redeemer and Judge, in whom he devoutly professed to believe and trust. May this renewed demonstration of the solemn truth, "that in the midst of life we are in death," produce its proper effect on our hearts and lives, and be instrumental in preparing us for the judgement to come and the retributions of eternity.

The afflictive event which has cast such a gloom over this body, cannot fail to excite profound sensibility and regret throughout the Union, as well as in the native State of the deceased, where he has long been ranked among her most able and distinguished lawyers and statesmen. While we lament the inscrutable Providence, with humble submission, it becomes us to be still, knowing that the destinies of men and nations are in the hands of an omnipotent and holy God, whose dispensations are merciful and right.

The Globe of December 12, has the following:

"We regret to announce to the public, the death of another Member of Congress from Connecticut. Mr. Wildman died at his lodgings night before last. This gentleman left home debilitated by previous sickness, and possibly the exposure and fatigue of his journey produced the relapse which occasioned his sudden death. He was in attendance on the first days of the session."

[FOR THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.]

At a meeting of Delegate from Chester and York Districts, South Carolina, holden at Chester Courthouse on the 7th instant, to take into consideration the advantages of the Route along the Ridge separating the waters of the Catawba and Broad Rivers, for the contemplated Rail Road from Charleston to Cincinnati, it was

Resolved, first, That a meeting of Delegates from the Districts of Fairfield, Chester, and York, for the purpose of presenting to the public the advantages of the route through said Districts for the contemplated Rail Road from Charleston to Cincinnati, be holden at Yorkville on the 14th day of January next: and that the citizens of North Carolina, who may feel themselves interested in said Route, be, and are hereby, requested to send Delegates to said meeting.

Secondly—Resolved, That it be the duty of the citizens of York District to have the practicability and advantages of the contemplated Rail Road crossing the Blue Ridge at or near the Hickory Nut Gap ascertained, and laid before said meeting for its consideration.

Resolved, That the above Resolutions be published in the Columbia Telescope, Yorkville Times, Western Carolinian, Charlotte Journal, and Carolina Gazette.

Dec. 7, 1835. R. G. MILLS, Chairman.

The Raleigh Star of December 10, says: We regret to learn that Mr. Calhoun was somewhat dangerously wounded, a few days ago, by the upsetting of the Stage near Abbeville Courthouse.

Table of Contents of Farmers' Register, No. 8, Vol. III.

Original Communications.—Indian corn made without tillage after planting; "Fence less" and the editor of the Farmers' Register; On the different kinds of cotton; A large yield of corn; On the scorzonera hispanica as food for silkworms; An invaluable remedy for cholic in horses; On the choice of soils for applying manure; Reasoning of brutes; Anecdotes of cats; Effect of bone manure on corn; Desultory observations on the improvement of Virginia—Silk culture—marling—female labor; Statement of tillage and product of corn, on Staunton bottom land; The superior advantages in warm regions to be derived from flooding, or irrigating land; Experiment of ashes and gypsum as a manure for corn; Plan for managing tobacco plant beds; The farmer's proverbs; Description of certain remarkable prairie and woodland soils of Alabama; Description of "camel" lighters, for carrying marl; Proceedings of the Buckingham Agricultural Society; Rail roads in Virginia; Extracts of private correspondence; Commercial report for October; Commercial report for November; The British Farmer's Magazine and the Farmers' Register; Season and crops.

Selections.—Treatise on irrigation (concluded,) On the rust or mildew of wheat; Preserving roots; Sugar; Answer to the south—on the profits of raising the mulberry; Poor and dry soils best for mulberry culture; Chinese mulberry; On the sheering of sheep; "Black list" of subscribers; Importance of lime to the lower Eastern shore counties; Mammoth apple tree; Ribbon grass; On climate; Account of the Chinese mulberry tree; Numerous successive crops of cocoons; On the use of Pise in constructing houses and fences; Keeping cabbages in winter; On the cultivation of the tulip; Directions for washing clothes; On the cultivation of hyacinths in glasses and pots; Transplanting fruit trees; A proposition to exclude anonymous writers; Influence of the stock on grafted fruits.

UNITED IN WEDLOCK,

In this County, on Tuesday the 8th inst., by the Rev. Mr. Barnum, Mr. CLAUDIUS B. WHEELER, of Salisbury, to Miss ANN J. CHAFFIN, daughter of Nathan Chaffin, Esq., of the Forks.

In Lincoln county, on the 12th ultimo, Mr. JOHN FORD, to Miss LOUISA GILLAM.

May love attend the happy pair,
Who now have join'd their hands,
Until the monster, death! shall dare
To NULLIFY their bands.—[*Comm.*

DEPARTED THIS LIFE,

In Lincolnton, lately, the infant child of Martin Zimmerman, Esq.

☞ **LOST!** ☜

TAKEN from the Mansion Hotel, some time during last November court, a Blue cloth OVER-COAT, but little worn. Any person having said coat, will confer a favor on me by replacing it.

GEORGE D. M'JIMSEY.

Salisbury, Dec. 19, 1835. p3

Third and LAST Call!

ALL those indebted to the late firm of Murphy & Moss, are requested to settle the same by the 1st day of January next: those failing to do so, may expect to find their accounts and notes in the hands of an Officer after that day.

WILLIAM MURPHY.

December 5, 1835. p3

Five Cents Reward!

RANAWAY, from the Subscriber, on Sunday, the 22nd ultimo, SAMUEL GREEN, an indented Apprentice to the Black-smith trade. Said Green is 19 years old; 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high; stout built; dark hair, and full-faced. He had on, when he left me, a light mixed coat and blue linsey pantaloons. The above reward will be given to any person who will apprehend and deliver said Green at my house in Cabarrus county. And I forwarn all persons not to employ or harbor said Green, as I intend to enforce the law against any one who may do so.

JOHN LIVINGOOD.

Cabarrus Co., Dec. 19, 1835. 2*

VALUABLE

PROPERTY FOR SALE!

ON *the 30th instant*, I will expose to public sale, on the premises, if not sold at private sale before that time, the following Property:—All my

Valuable Lands,

Lying in Mecklenburg county, on the waters of the Catawba River and Long Creek, 12 miles to the northwest of Charlotte, and 12 miles below Beattie's Ford, containing **720 Acres**—400 Acres on which I now reside, and 320 Acres in another Tract on Long Creek. A portion of the tract on which I live is under good cultivation; and the tract on Long Creek well adapted to the settlement of two families in low circumstances. Also at the same time,

7 or 8 Very Likely Negroes,

Three of the number most valuable FELLOWS. *My stock of HORSES, HOGS, CATTLE, SHEEP, FARMING UTENSILS, and a quantity of GRAIN.*

A credit of from one to five yers will be given, the purchaser giving bond with approved security. If an opportunity offers, previous to the above day, I will sell the above property at private sale, on very advantageous terms.

WILLIAM S. LATTA.

Mecklenburg Co., Dec. 19, 1835. p2

PROCLAMATION

By the Governor of the State of North Carolina.

The Convention which met in the City of Raleigh on the fourth day of June last, having adopted certain amendments to the Constitution of the State, and having by an Ordinance, directed them to be submitted by the Governor to the people for ratification or rejection; and the said Convention having directed returns of the votes to be made to the Governor, to be by him opened in the presence of the Secretary of State and Public Treasurer, and that in case a majority of the votes given, should be in favor of the ratification of the said Amendments, the same should be forthwith made known by a Proclamation of the Governor, and the said amendments having all been so submitted to the people, and returns of the votes having been made and opened, and the result ascertained according to the said Ordinance:

Now, therefore, I, DAVID L. SWAIN, Governor of the State of North Carolina, do hereby declare and make known to the people of the State, that a majority of all the votes so returned, was in favor of the ratification of the said Amendments, which said Amendments so ratified, are become part of the Constitution of the State, and will be in full force and effect from and after the first day of January, eighteen hundred and thirty-six.

In testimony whereof, I have caused the Great Seal of the State to be hereunto affixed, and signed the same with my hand.

SEAL. Done at the City of Raleigh, the third day of December, A. D., one thousand eight hundred and thirty-five, and of the Independence of the said State, the sixtieth.

DAVID L. SWAIN.

By the Governor,
WM. T. COLEMAN, Private Secretary.

Latest Improvement.

DR. PRICE'S

METALLIC TRUSS,

For the immediate Relief and radical Cure of HERNIA or RUPTURE.

THE Subscriber, having been legally authorized to vend and apply Dr. Price's celebrated *Improved Patent Metallic Truss*, in the States of North Carolina and Virginia, takes pleasure in presenting to the citizens of those States, the advantages of this highly approved and celebrated Instrument; for which purpose he is now visiting the principal towns of those States, remaining a few weeks in each, at which time all persons wishing to be relieved of the danger and inconvenience of Rupture, will make application.

In offering the TRUSS to the afflicted of Rupture, we do it, confidently believing from the success Dr. Price has had in curing Ruptures of long standing, and of every description on one or both sides, old and young, and the testimony of the highest authority in favor of its superior utility, that it is the most valuable Instrument for their use. It can be worn with convenience, day and night, which in the estimation of the most distinguished Surgeons, is essentially important to effect a permanent and speedy cure of Rupture.

No cure, no pay. The poor relieved gratuitously.

JAMES H. OLIVER, M. D.

Here follow numerous Certificates.

The Subscriber is authorized by Dr. Oliver to apply this Truss on the conditions above mentioned, viz: no cure no pay.

ASHBEL SMITH,

November 21, 1835. Salisbury, N. C.

Advertisement!

DEAR SIRS: I wish you to give the following Libel three insertions in your paper, viz:

"I hereby certify, that whereas, I have charged Jesse Elmore with stealing money out of my pocket-book: I hereby acknowledge that the said charge was without cause, and do fully acquit the said Elmore of the above charge altogether, being under the impression, that to express an opinion against any man was not actionable. Given under my hand and seal; this 2nd May, 1835.

(Signed,) "VALENTINE CLEMMER."

I have enclosed you the money for publication, and hope you will not neglect it, as the tongue of slander should be silenced.

The original of this Libel has been proven and registered in Lincoln County Court.

Yours, with respect,

JESSE ELMORE.

Dec. 19, 1835. p3

TO TEACHERS OF YOUTH.

A TEACHER who can come well recommended will find Salisbury an advantageous situation for a school. The applicant should be a good Greek and Latin scholar, and capable of preparing a pupil for the Sophomore Class of the State University.

☞ Further enquiries can be made of the Editors of either newspaper at this place, and letters post-paid will be promptly attended to.

Salisbury, N. C., Dec. 12, 1835

NEW JEWELLERY,

THE Subscriber has just returned from Philadelphia, where he purchased a rich assortmentof

WATCHES, JEWELLERY, &C.,

Of the most recent Fashions.

Gentlemen's Gold and Silver Lever, Do. do. Duplex, Ladies' Gold Lever and do, Plain English and Swiss } *Watches*

Fine Gold Fob-Chains and Keys;
Fine Plated Fob-Chains and Keys;
Ladies' Plated Neck-Chains;
A rich assortment of Breast-Pins and Rings;
Fine Ear-Rings, Gold and Plated;
Ladies' Jet, Silver, and Gilt Waist-Buckles;
Shell Music Boxes and Silver Pencils;
A large assortment of Spectacles for all Eyes;
Ladies' and Gentlemen's Fine Pocket Books;
Superior Wade and Butcher Concave Razors;
" Pocket-Knives and Scissors;
Leather and Silk Money-Purses;
Ladies' large Tuck and Side-Combs;
Do. Snuff-Boxes, and Thimbles;
Fine Plated Castors and Candle-sticks,

Together with Chains, Pistols, Seals, and Keys, &c.—Also, Silver Spoons and Sugar-Tongs.

He hopes that his Friends and Customers will call and see his fine assortment. and BUY.—He will sell low for CASH, or on a short credit.—Orders from a distance will be promptly filled,

Watches and Clocks repaired well, and *Warranted for Twelve Months.* ☞ Old Gold and Silver taken in exchange for Jewellery.

JOHN C. PALMER.

Salisbury, September 12, 1835.—tf

Lincolnton Male Academy.

THE Subscriber respectfully announces to Parents and the friends of youth generally, that he has made arrangements to take charge of this Institution, and that the exercises will commence on the *first Monday in January next.* Being wholly unconnected with any other pursuits, he proposes to devote his attention exclusively to the business of teaching, and will spare no pains to interest the minds of those placed under his care, so as to render instruction at once delightful and profitable. Great care will be taken to prevent the formation of idle and dissolute habits, and a punctual attendance to the duties of the Institution will be rigidly required.

In the opinion to some extent prevails, that too much time is spent in acquiring a knowledge of words, the Subscriber would observe that in his system of instruction an classical literature, a minute analysis of words will be taught, with their combination in the construction of sentences, and every thing pertaining to a thorough acquaintance with these beautiful and important Languages of Antiquity.

The following will compose the course of studies, viz:

Gould's Latin Grammar, Latin Reader, Virgil, Cæsar, Sallust, Horace, (Gould's Editio Expurgata.) Goodrich's Greek Grammar, Greek Reader, Greek Testament, Xenophon, Greca Majora, Day's Algebra,

It is hoped that the well known salubrity of Lincolnton, the industrious and moral character of the citizens, together with the cheapness and excellence of board, will insure to this Institution a liberal share of public patronage.

TERMS OF TUITION:

Languages and Mathematics, per Session of 23 weeks, ... $10,00
English Grammar, and Geography, . . 7,50

J. A. WALLACE.

September 26, 1835. —6w—

NEGROES FOR SALE!

BY virtue of an Order of the County Court of Davidson, I will expose to Public Sale, at the Courthouse in Lexington, on the 4th day of January next,

Twelve Likely NEGROES,

consisting of Boys and Girls, belonging to the estate of Catharine Frank, deceased. A credit of twelve months will be given; the purchaser giving bond with approved security.

PHILIP GRIMES, Administrator.

Lexington, Dec. 7, 1835. —3—

RE-PUBLICATION

of the

QUARTERLY REVIEWS.

THE [illegible] work are published separately, and form an exact reprint of the original copies. They are issued at [illegible] after their receipt from Europe, as it is [illegible] with their proper publication.

[illegible] the following, embracing the regular numbers of the London, Edinburgh, Foreign, and Westminster Reviews, [illegible] per annum.

Those who take less than the whole, the terms will be as follows:

For three of them, [illegible] per annum,
For two, [illegible]
For one, [illegible]

These subscriptions are invariably to be paid within [illegible] months from the time of subscribing. Otherwise an advance of 25 per cent. will be made upon the subscription prices.

Clubs who remit at a distance must enclose at least one half of the year's subscription in advance, otherwise a second number will not be sent—the terms being so low as not to justify any lapse in obtaining payment.

Any individual remitting $20 free of charge, shall have five copies of the entire series of this re-publication sent him for one year.

It is the intention of the American readers to undertake [illegible] publications prepared to be issued at regular periods, [illegible] to not frequently appear for sale in [illegible] from the time intimated on the [illegible] have no means of [illegible] the [illegible] prices, [illegible] Vols.

THE EDUCTIC FOURTH,

[illegible] Street, N. Y.

To Booksellers, and others,

A LIBERAL DISCOUNT of excellent white WRAPPING PAPER, of [illegible] sizes, always on hand, and may be had on very favorable terms, by application at this Office.—f

New, Cheap, and Desirable GOODS!

BOARD & ELLIS

HAVE just received, and are now opening, at their Store at the North-west corner of the Courthouse square, in the building occupied as the Mansion Hotel, a large and splendid assortment of

Fall and Winter Goods;

Embracing almost every article in the line of

Dry-Goods, Hard-Ware, Cutlery, Crockery, Glass-ware, Hats, Shoes, Medicines, Paints, Dye-Stuffs, and Groceries,

Usually kept in Mercantile establishments, which they offer for sale *LOW* for cash, or on credit to punctual dealers.

☞ All kinds of Country Produce taken in payment, and for which the highest prices will be allowed.

—tf— Salisbury, Nov. 28, 1835.

A Splendid

Line of Hacks,

FROM

Salisbury, (N. C.) to Raleigh, (N. C.)

THE SUBSCRIBERS,

ANXIOUS to afford every facility to the Travelling Public, now announce that they have completed all their arrangements and can with truth say, *We present you with a Line of Hacks possessing advantages over any other, if you wish to get on with ease and despatch*—having obtained that great *desideratum* with all Travellers—*no detention on the road.* It is so arranged as to correspond, in its arrivals at Raleigh, with the departure of the following Stages, viz: The Great Daily Line to Blakely, North-Carolina, passing through Louisburg, Warrenton, and Halifax; at the latter place a Line of Stages communicates with the Portsmouth Rail-Road for Norfolk: by continuing on to Blakley, you strike the Petersburg Rail-Road; and on your arrival at that place you have the choice of two Lines—either by land to Washington City, via. Richmond and Fredericksburg, or by Steam-Boat to Norfolk. There is also a Line of Stages from Raleigh to Norfolk, via, Tarborough, Murfreesborough, Winton, &c., over one of the best Natural Roads in the United States. At Norfolk there will be no detention, as there is a line of Steam-Boats for Baltimore in connexion with this line. This line also connects with one from Raligh to Newbern. The arrivals at Salisbury is regulated altogether by the departure of the Piedmont Line South, and the Great Western Line for Nashville, Tennessee, via Lincolnton, Rutherfordton, Asheville, Knoxville, &c.

Leaves the Mansion Hotel, Salisbury, TUESDAY and SATURDAY at 9 o'clock, A. M.—after the arrival of the Piedmont Stage from the South—arrives in Raleigh next days at 9 o'clock, P. M.—Leaves Raleigh TUESDAY and SATURDAY at 2 o'clock, A. M., arrives in Salisbury next days by 4 o'clock, P. M.—allowing sufficient time on the road for *SLEEP.*

☞ The Hacks are Albany make, entirely new, and cannot be surpassed for comfort and ease; the Teams are excellent, the Drivers careful and attentive, and the Fare low—*only SEVEN DOLLARS*—all intermediate distances 7 cents per mile.

☞ Passengers from the South who wish to take our Line will be careful to *enter to Salisbury only.*

☞ All Bundles and Packages at the risk of the owners.

WILLIS MORING,
JOSEPH L. MORING.

P. S. *This Line, from Salisbury to Baltimore is $8 cheaper than any other,*

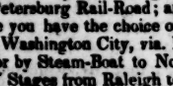
April 11, 1835. —tf—

The Fare from Raleigh to Washington City amounts to $19 50, as follows:

From Raleigh to Blakley, Stage Fare, . . . $7
Blakley to Petersburg, Rail-Road Fare, 3
Petersburg to Richmond, Stage Fare, . 1 50
Richmond to Fredericksburg, Stage Fare, 5
Fredericksburg to Washington City, Steam-Boat Fare, ... 3

The Steam-Boat Fare from Petersburg to Baltimore, *viz. Norfolk, is Four Dollars.*

PRIVATE CONVEYANCE, FOR



PUBLIC ACCOMMODATION.

THE Public are respectfully informed that the Subscribers have provided themselves with a neat and easy-riding **OMNIBUS**, a team of first rate Horses, and an obliging and experienced Driver, for the purpose of accommodating all who may have occasion, or desire to employ private conveyance from Charlotte to any of the neighboring Towns.

Terms of Hire, very Reasonable.

The vehicle is capable of containing *seven* persons with the greatest convenience, and is so constructed that a distance of forty or fifty miles per day may be performed with perfect ease to passengers.

Gentlemen or Families who stop in Charlotte for the purpose of visiting the Gold Mines in the neighborhood, can be accommodated with an Omnibus, and a driver who is acquainted with the country, at all times. B. P. BOYD & CO.

Charlotte, Nov. 7, 1835.

B. B. There are *two* lines of Stages from Salisbury to the North, and *two* from Yorkville to the South. —7t—

☞ THE OLD STAND!! ☜

THE Subscriber begs leave to inform his friends that he has JUST RECEIVED the Latest Fashions; and is at this time prepared to complete a full suit of clothes in *twenty-four hours*, in cases of emergency.

☞ One or two Workmen are wanted, who can come well recommended.

THOMAS E. HENDERSON.

Concord, N. C., Dec. 5, 1835. p3

WARRANTEE DEEDS For Sale HERE.

Beckwith's Anti-Dyspeptic PILLS.

WE extract, from the Hand-bills accompanying each Box, the following testimonials to the efficacy of this valuable Medicine:

From the Rt. Rev. Levi S. Ives, D. D., Bishop of North Carolina.

RALEIGH, March 2, 1835.

Having, for the last three years, been intimately acquainted with Dr, John Beckwith, of this City, and enjoyed his professional services, I take pleasure in stating that his character as a Christian gentleman and experienced Physician, entitles his testimony, in regard to the use of his Anti-dyspeptic Pills, to the entire confidence of the public.—My experience of the good effects of these Pills, for two years past, satisfies me of their eminent value, particularly in aiding in impaired digestion and warding off bilious attacks. Having been for a long time subject to the annual recurrence of such attacks, I was in the habit of resorting for security against them, and with a very partial success, to a liberal use of Calomel or blue Pill. But since my acquaintance with the Anti-dyspeptic Pill of Dr. Beckwith, which he prescribed in the first instance himself, I have not been under the necessity of using Mercury in any form, besides, being wholly exempt from billious attacks. Several members of my family are experiencing the same beneficial effects. L. S. IVES.

From Governor Iredell,

AUGUST 21, 1835.

Dr. Beckwith's Anti-Dyspeptic Pills have been used in my family, which is a large one, with the most beneficial effects. A number of my friends who have been afflicted with the Dyspepsia, and other disorders of the stomach, have spoken to me in strong terms of the relief they experienced from this remedy. Without the evidence I have received from others, my intimate knowledge of the professional and private character of Dr. Beckwith, for the last twenty years, justifies me in declaring, that he would give no assurances of facts of his own experience, or of professional deductions, of which he was not perfectly confident, and on which the public might not safely rely.

JAMES IREDELL.

From the Hon. George E. Badger.

RALEIGH, Nov. 7, 1834.

For several years past, Dr. Beckwith's Anti-Dyspeptic Pills have been used as a domestic medicine in my family. I have myself frequently used them for the relief of head-ache, acid and otherwise disordered stomach, resulting from imprudence or excess in diet, and I have had many opportunities of learning from others their effects, when used by them for like purposes. My experience and observation justify me in saying that the relief afforded by the Pills is generally speedy, and almost always certain—that they may be taken at any time without danger or inconvenience, and their operation is attended by no nausea or disagreeable effects whatever—and though I have known many persons use them, I have known none who did not approve them—none who sustained any injury, and none who failed to derive benefit from their use. And upon the whole, I do not hesitate to recommend them as an agreeable, safe, and efficacious remedy in Dyspeptic affections, and *believe* them myself to be the best Anti-dyspeptic medicine ever offered to the public.

G. E. BADGER.

☞ A constant supply of these Pills on hand and for sale, at THIS OFFICE.

September 5, 1835. —m6—

To Country Merchants.

THE Subscriber begs leave to inform his customers and friends generally, that he is now receiving his Fall supply of Goods; which consists of a general, heavy, and well selected assortment of

GROCERIES AND DRY-GOODS,

Hardware & Cutlery HATS AND SHOES, Drugs and Medicines, WINES, &C., &C.

Without further ennumeration, his Stock comprises almost every article now in common use in this country—It is inferior to *none* in Fayetteville.

C. J. ORRELL.

N. B. Personal and strict attention will be given to the receiving and forwarding Goods; receiving Cotton and other Produce for Storage, Sale, or Shipment as the owner may direct. C. J. O.

Brick Row, Haymount,

Fayetteville, September 19, 1835. 6m

State of North-Carolina;

LINCOLN COUNTY.

November Term, 1835.—In Equity:

Melchesidick Robinson, et. al. vs. John Robinson, et. al. } Petition.

IT appearing, to the satisfaction of the Court, that Jacob Hoyle and Leach, his wife, are not inhabitants of this State: It is therefore ordered and decreed by the Court, that publication be made for six weeks in the Western Carolinian, for them to be and appear at our next Court of Equity to be held for the County of Lincoln, at the Courthouse in Lincolnton, on the 6th Monday after the 4th Monday in March next, to plead, answer, or demur, otherwise Judgement will be entered up against them, and the Petition heard ex parte.

WILLIAM WILLIAMSON, C. M. E.

Dec. 12, 1835. (pr. fee $2 16¾.) p6

NEGROES FOR SALE.

WILL be sold, at the Courthouse door in Salisbury, *on the 1st day of January*, 1836, under an Order of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions for the County of Rowan,

Four Negroes,

The property of Joseph Brupar. A credit of six months will be given, the purchaser giving bond with approved security,

BURTON CRAIGE, Guardian.

November 28, 1835. —tf—

BLANKS.

AN extensive stock of BLANKS of every kind, neatly printed, on fine paper, kept constantly on hand and for sale, at THIS OFFICE.

DAVID L. POOL,

CLOCK & WATCH MAKER, JEWELLER & SILVER-SMITH,

RESPECTFULLY informs his Friends and the Public, that he still continues to carry on the above business, in all its various branches.

His Shop is still kept on the Main-street, in Salisbury, one door above the Store of Samuel Lemly & Son. Watches and Clocks of every kind will be REPAIRED with neatness, at short notice, on reasonable terms, and **Warranted for 12 Months.**

He will always keep on hand a variety of articles in his line; such as

Patent Lever **Watches,** (English, French, Swiss, and Dutch.)
Gold and Plated Fob Chains.
Gold and Plated Watch Guards.
Gold and Plated Watch Keys.
Gold and Plated Watch Seals.
Gold Ear-bobs, Breast-pins, and Finger-rings, (latest fashion.)
Silver Ware; Ever-pointed Pencil Cases, and Leads.
Silver Spectacles, and steel frames and glasses.
Fine Pocket and Dirk Knives, and Silver Fruit Knives.
Pocket Pistols and Dirks.
Breast-Buttons and Musical Boxes.
Gilt and Steel Watch Chains and Keys.

☞ Old Gold and Silver taken in exchange for articles purchased at his shop, and in payment for work done and debts due. D. L. P.

Salisbury, August 22, 1835. —tf—

CLASSICAL SCHOOL.

THE sixth Session of my Classical School, near Beatties' Ford, Lincoln County, N. C., will commence *on the first Monday in January*, 1836.

ROBERT G. ALLISON.

December 12, 1835. tc

VALUABLE LANDS

In the Market!

BY Virtue of a Deed of Trust to me executed, by William Dismukes, for the purposes therein expressed, I will expose to Public Sale, in the Town of Wadesborough, *on Tuesday, the 12th day of January next*, the following TRACTS OF LAND.

ONE TRACT,

Containing 250 Acres,

Lying on the Gold Mine Branch, known by the name of the Pinion Land; this Tract has GOLD on it, as several pieces have been found by Mr. Dismukes and others; the soil is suitable to the growth of Corn, Wheat, and Cotton.

ONE TRACT,

Containing 35 Acres,

The one-third interest, the other two-thirds belonging to Jacob Austin, and the heirs of Jonathan Austin, which can be bought on reasonable terms. This Tract contains the celebrated Gold Mine where a piece of Gold weighing **26 lbs.** was found. This Mine has yielded upwards of Ten Thousand Dollars worth of Gold without the aid of machinery. I am confident this amount, or more, could be gotten from this mine, if properly worked by men of science, and the knowledge of Mining,

ONE TRACT,

Containing 100 Acres,

Known as the Jesse Barnett Tract; it is excellent Land and under good improvement.

Terms of Sale, Cash.

ALEXANDER W. BRANDON,

Wadesboro', Nov. 28, 1835. (7t) Trustee

FALL & WINTER FASHIONS,

FOR 1835,

HORACE H. BEARD, Tailor,

BEGS leave to inform his friends, and the public in general, that orders in his line will always be thankfully received by him, and executed in the most Neat, Fashionable, and Durable manner—on terms as reasonable as any in this section of country. H. H. B. hopes, from his long practice of his business, (a number of years of which time he resided in the city of Philadelphia,) and from the general satisfaction he has heretofore given to his numerous respectable and fashionable customers, to merit and receive a portion of the patronage of the public in general.

☞ He flatters himself that his CUTTING is *really* superior to any done in this State, as may be tested by the undisputed elegance of fit which attends garments made in his establishment. He is in the regular receipt of the Reports of the Fashions as they change both in the large cities of this country and of Europe—so that gentlemen may be satisfied that their orders will always be executed in the very latest style.

Orders from a distance will be attended to with the same punctuality and care as if the customer were present in person.

Salisbury, September 19, 1835.—1y.

Negroes!

On the first day of January next,

I WILL Hire, at the Courthouse in Salisbury, for one year, to the highest bidder, on the usual terms, about

Fifty Negroes,

Belonging to the Estate of Dr. Stephen L. Ferrand, deceased,

And at the same time and place, I will Rent, for one year, the **Dwelling-House and Lots,** with all the improvements thereon, in the Town of Salisbury, formerly occupied by the deceased.—Also, I will Rent for a like term, several unimproved Lots in said Town.

R. MACNAMARA, Administrator.

December 1, 1835. —4t—

Notice!

ALL persons indebted to the estate of Elias Miller, dec.'d, are hereby requested to make immediate payment. Those having claims will present them authenticated according to law, or this notice will be plead in bar of recov y.

J. P. WINDERS, Administrator.

December 12, 1835. p3

The Western Carolinian.

BY ASHBEL SMITH & JOSEPH W. HAMPTON

TERMS OF PUBLICATION.

1. The Western Carolinian is published every SATURDAY, at Two Dollars per annum if paid in advance, or Two Dollars and Fifty Cents if not paid before the expiration of three months.

2. No paper will be discontinued until all arrearages are paid, unless at the discretion of the Editors.

3. Subscriptions will not be received for a less time than one year; and a failure to notify the Editors of a wish to discontinue, at the end of a year, will be considered as a new engagement.

4. Any person who will procure six subscribers to the Carolinian, and take the trouble to collect and transmit their subscription-money to the Editors, shall have a paper gratis during their continuance.

5. ☞ *Persons indebted to the Editors, may transmit to them through the Mail,* at their risk—*provided they get the acknowledgment of any respectable person to prove that such remittance was regularly made.*

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

1. Advertisements will be conspicuously and correctly inserted, at 50 cents per square for the first insertion, and 33½ cents for each continuance: but, where an advertisement is ordered to go in only twice, 50 cts. will be charged for each insertion. If ordered for one insertion only, $1 will in all cases be charged.

2. Persons who desire to engage by the year, will be accommodated by a reasonable deduction from the above charges for transient custom.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

1. To insure prompt attention to Letters addressed to the Editors, the postage should in all cases be paid.

THE LINCOLNTON NEWS.

"Truth our guide—The Public Good our aim."

The Subscribers, believing that some channel of communication is wanting in Western Carolina thro' which its citizens can interchange freely their opinions upon the various subjects of Politics, Religion, Literature, and the Mechanic Arts, propose to publish in the Town of Lincolnton, a Weekly Paper under the above title. True there are papers in Western Carolina, but in the wealthy and populous section of the State west of Salisbury there is none. We believe, from our knowledge of the intelligence of the people of that section of the State, that they can, and will support a paper; and we therefore are impelled to the undertaking, fully relying upon their liberality for such a measure of support as we may deserve.

In proposals of this kind, it is usual for those who make them, to set forth their political principles; and though we are not politicians by trade, lest our silence upon this subject might be construed into a want of candor, we will briefly give an expose of our political opinions:—As the first article in our political creed, we place the accountability of those who exercise power to those who give it. We believe our government to be one of limited powers, and that those who are entrusted with its administration have no right to exercise any, but such as have been delegated to them by the people, and such as are clearly set forth in our written Constitution. We will therefore oppose all encroachments upon the rights of the people, let them come from what quarter they may, and will sound the alarm whenever danger approaches. We will contend for economy in the administration of both our Federal and State Governments, and will oppose all lavish expenditures of the public funds, believing as we do, that money in the hands of bad rulers is the most dangerous engine which can be brought to bear upon the liberty of the people.

With regard to the approaching Presidential election, we are decidedly opposed to the nominee of the Baltimore Convention, and will zealously, and firmly oppose his election. We are opposed to the Caucus System, let it be *named* what it may. We believe the people, and the people alone are the proper depositories of power, and that they, and they alone have the right to select their public servants.

We have thus briefly, and candidly laid down our political principles, and we will maintain and support them with firmness, but at the same time, with a respectful attention to the opinions of those who may differ with us. Our paper we intend to be free, and unshackled, and will therefore give place to well written communications, let them come from what party they may, so that they be free from low invective and abuse, which never subserve the great object we have in view in the discussion of political questions, the truth, but always have a tendency to degrade, and lower the public press.

The adoption of an enlightened and vigorous system of improvement by our State, highterto so much neglected, being necessary, as well for the prosperity individually of our citizens, as for the State at large, every measure tending to this end shall receive the cordial support of the "NEWS."

We will devote a portion of our paper to Agriculture, Literature, Religion, and such other matters as are usually found in a miscellaneous weekly paper. Our object will be to have something for the palates of all, and we will take this occasion to request those who have leizure, and who are friendly to our undertaking, to favor us with communications upon any subject of interest.

The paper will be issued the first of March, upon a fine medium sheet, printed with fair type, at $2 per annum, payable upon the receipt of the 2nd number. Advertising at the usual rates.

ZEVELY & WEST.

SALISBURY, Dec. 5, 1835.

Editors throughout the State, friendly to the undertaking, will confer a favor, by giving the above a few insertions.

☞ Subscriptions received at this Office.

The Lincoln

Cotton Manufacturing Company

RESPECTFULLY inform the Public, that by mutual consent, the company have dissolved their Co-Partnership, and that they now inform all those indebted to said Company to make immediate payment; and all Agents to close their agencies as soon as possible. And all those having demands against the company, to present them for settlement to James Bivings.

HOKE, SCHENK, & BIVINGS.

Lincolnton, Dec. 5, 1835. p5

One Bushel of Coal Reward!

RUNAWAY from the subscriber, on Sunday, the 20th day of November last, JONATHAN KRIMINGER, a bound apprentice to the Blacksmith trade. He had on, when he left me, a drab Round-about coat, brown linsey pantalons, and a small fur hat. He is 16 or 17 years old; 5 feet 10 or 11 inches high; dark skined, and tolerably ugly. All persons are forwarned not to employ or harbor said boy, as I am determined to enforce the law against any person or persons who may do it. The above Reward, but no thanks, will be given to any person who will apprehend and deliver said Kriminger to me in Concord, N. C.

SOLOMON WEAVER.

Concord, December 5, 1835. —p2—

BLUM'S

CAROLINA and VIRGINIA ALMANACKS FOR 1836,

Calculated for the meridian of SALEM, N. C.

A SMALL SUPPLY of the above Almanacks have been received, and may be had at THIS OFFICE. Price 10 cents per copy—ts.